



THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898

NUMBER 117

DESPERATE AND BLOODY ASSAULT BY SHAFER; BOYS IN BATTLE DRIVE THE ENEMY FROM THEIR WORKS

Armies Engaged In Furious Battle From Early Morning Until Dark.

AMERICAN LOSS OVER FOUR HUNDRED,
BUT NUMBER OF KILLED WAS SMALL

Americans Reach Outskirts of the City, and Will Renew the Battle This Morning.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Playa del Este, July 1, 11:20 a. m.—A general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock this morning. General Lawton advanced and took possession of Caibarien, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro Castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Spanish used her dynamite guns with good effect. The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

Hard fighting all along the American line was in progress at 11 o'clock. Siboney, July 1, 3:30 p. m., via Playa del Este.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, after five hours of fighting, the Spanish began to leave their entrenchments and retreat into the city.

Many Americans were wounded and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in one arm, but was laughing. The fighting continued until dark. Our forces carried the enemy's outer works and have occupied them this evening. The battle will probably be resumed at daylight.

The American loss is heavy. Some estimates place it at 400 killed and wounded.

SHAFER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.
Washington, July 1.—The war department has received the following from General Shafter dated at Siboney:

"Had a very hard engagement today, which lasted from 8 a. m. until sundown. We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of them."

"There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates' brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night."

"I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these, not many were killed."

(Signed) "SHAFER."

SHAFER'S FIRST REPORT.

Firing Was Light and Desultory at the Opening.

Washington, July 1.—Secretary Alger received the following dispatch from General Shafter, dated at 9:45 a. m.: "Camp at Savilla, Cuba, July 1.—Action now going on, but firing light and desultory. Begun on right, near Caney. Lawton's division, which is on the northeast part of town of Santiago. Will keep you fully advised of progress."

The secretary expressed confidence that our forces are well armed and in good position to give an account of themselves. General Shafter has artillery well placed. A dispatch was received from Colonel Allen, in charge of the signal station at Playa del Este, at 9:45 a. m. The time he sent the telegram eight Americans and nine Cubans had been wounded. The Spaniards were shelling the Americans as they advanced, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was bombarding the forts.

The dispatch was received by the

members of the cabinet with much enthusiasm, one member remarking that the sight must be inconceivably grand, and that he would very much like to have had a hand in the fight. No doubt was expressed that our forces would win the day.

LAWTON'S ADVANCE.

Capture of Caney Was All That Was Intended Yesterday.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
General Lawton's Headquarters, Rio Guama, Thursday, June 30, 3 p. m.—Daylight tomorrow (Friday) will see a movement of the fifth division, under General Lawton, to a new base north and east of Santiago. All this morning General Lawton's Cubans have been moving from their hill camp on the east and have been passing headquarters almost at a jog trot.

Assuming that 4,000 men will be deployed on the northeast, the American advance is now drawing closer around the doomed city. General Lawton's men will move at daylight. Three miles east of their present position, there rises a narrow ridge in the Santiago valley. Southward from here the troops can look down on Caney, tiny, picturesque, old and once a thriving Spanish town, almost at their feet.

Opposite, on the northern side of the valley, is a broad plateau, accessible by a good road. This is the key to a slight eminence is expected, but not the Spanish as a barricade, but now, abandoned except for a corporal's guard of Spaniards.

General Lawton and his command from the ridge will first take Caney. A slight skirmish is expected, but nothing serious. The captured position all along the ridge is expected, but not the Spanish as a barricade, but now, abandoned except for a corporal's guard of Spaniards. This plan is said to be much against his own wishes, but to be forced upon him by his superior officer. General Lawton's command carries provisions sufficient to last until July 4. With the present supply train service continuing without accident will last until July 4. By that time, according to one well informed officer, our forces will be in position to give an account of themselves. General Shafter has artillery well placed.

The temper of the Spaniards is hard to ascertain. Owing to the Cuban blunder estimate of Spanish ability, they predict a merely nominal resistance, but the Americans think otherwise. At any rate, the Spaniards are eating berries and the civilians are gathering mangroves in a suburban wood, where some 20 have been charged by the American patrol. The Spaniards have, therefore, the spur of hunger. Whether it has broken their fighting spirit a few days may tell.

The capture of Caney and possibly the occupation of the commanding plateau is now thought to be the limit of tomorrow's movement. General Lawton's command carries provisions sufficient to last until July 4. With the present supply train service continuing without accident will last until July 4. By that time, according to one well informed officer, our forces will be in position to give an account of themselves. General Shafter has artillery well placed.

This move of the fifth division will completely turn the Spanish eastern flank. General Kent's command will take the little village of Caney and occupy the ridge overlooking the city and harbor, from which our artillery can be raised and the Spanish entrenchments in front of the city and upon the large body of Spanish soldiers holding them.

It may be that the Americans may be satisfied to accomplish this movement in one day and then postpone a further advance until the light artillery and siege guns can be placed in position on the ridge and preparations can be made to pour a deadly fire of shell and shrapnel into the entrenched city, dislodging the enemy and enabling the main body of the American forces to carry the city by storm.

It is believed that at the same time



MAJOR GENERAL H. W. LAWTON.
The Fighting Commander Whose Division Opened Yesterday's Battle.

ward and a general engagement predicted.

A large detail has been at work all day improving a military road to Caney, with a view of the artillery and the supplies for the other force cutting through the woods parallel to old Santiago road. It is also possible that this opening may bring the siege guns inland from the railway that is now working up the coast in the hands of our troops.

The condition of the American troops is excellent. Despite the hard rains and the hot sun, only 15 men out of General Lawton's 5,000 were reported ill on today's sick call. The other commands are equally well off. The men are full of fight and eager for the big battle.

In preparation for the assault on Santiago, 60 tried men from each brigade, non-commissioned officers and privates have been promoted to be wire cutters, and they will precede the first firing line about 200 or 250 yards for the purpose of cutting the barbed wire fences of obstruction to the way to the city. Their mission is a most hazardous one, as they will be exposed to the fire of our men, as well as that of the enemy.

The pacifists who have been brought into the American camp during the last few days are in a pitiable condition. Men, women and children are absolutely starving and they welcome American shelter.

General Shafter has established his headquarters with General Lawton, and today hoisted the corps flag. Today the signal corps used observation balloons, obtaining a perfect view of the Spanish entrenchments, the city and the harbor.

OPENED BY LAWTON.

General Is a Fighter and Has a Fighting Division.

Washington, July 1.—According to General Shafter's report, the attack on Santiago was begun by the second division of the Fifth army corps, commanded by Brigadier General H. W. Lawton. This division consists of three brigades, made up as follows:

First brigade, commanded by Colonel J. J. Van Horn, Eighth United States Infantry; Twenty-second United States Infantry and the Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Second brigade, commanded by Brigadier General A. R. Chaffee—Seventh United States Infantry, Twelfth United States Infantry, and Seventeenth United States Infantry.

Thus, it appears that the entire division, holding the most formidable position of the day is composed entirely of regulars, seasoned and experienced in battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry, which is regarded as one of the best volunteer organizations of the army.

General Lawton, who was chosen for the important and responsible duty of opening the battle by the capture of Caney and the interception of Spanish reinforcements now near Caney, is described as a good fighter and soldier of exceptional ability. He served in the Union army, having entered as a sergeant of Company E, Ninth Indiana volunteer infantry, April, 1861, and being successively promoted through ranks to the field of battle to first lieutenant of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry.

In August, 1861, to captain, in May, 1862, and to lieutenant colonel, in 1864.

In March, 1865, he was breveted colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He entered the regular army in 1866, and was promoted to lieutenant of the One Hundred and Forty-first infantry, colored, and remained in the regular army until January, 1871, when he was transferred to the Fourth cavalry, with which he remained until September, 1888, when he was appointed inspector general, with the rank of major. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and held that rank until the opening of the war with Spain, when the president appointed him brigadier general of volunteers and assigned him to command of a division of the Fifth army corps, commanded by General Shafter.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Details of the Plan of Attack Mapped Out.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
With the United States Army, Five Miles East of Santiago de Cuba, Thursday, June 30, Noon.—The American forces, now numbering nearly 12,000 men, still occupy a position in a long line five miles east of Santiago de Cuba, but no forward movement has been made during the past 24 hours, owing to the difficulty experienced in forwarding sufficient supplies from the base at Juncagua, and to the fact that it has not been possible up to the present to send light artillery and siege guns to the front from Hainburg.

General Shafter is at the front and conducting the reconnaissance in person. The American troops have made no attack as yet upon Aguaduro, but on the contrary, the line of the invading army, where the new base may be established later.

The town of Caney, which commands the land entrance into Santiago de Cuba, lies to the Americans' right wing, and will probably be taken without difficulty. It is held by only a small guard of Spanish troops. American scouting parties have been within a thousand yards of Caney for several days, and the roads in that vicinity have been repaired and improved by our troops, indicating that artillery will be moved in that direction.

It is believed that the investment of Santiago de Cuba will follow the capture of Caney, which commands the land entrance into Santiago de Cuba, lies to the Americans' right wing, and will probably be taken without difficulty. It is held by only a small guard of Spanish troops.

There are about 5,000 Cubans operating with the American army at the front, and the Spanish force defending Santiago de Cuba is estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000. In addition as already stated, General Lawton, the Spanish military commander in the field, is marching from Manzanillo, some 12 miles west, with 8,000 men, and, unless checked by the small force of Cubans holding the mountain passes, he ought to reach Santiago, in his effort to support General Linares, in a few days.

The American camps have been soaked by the recent rains, and the roads are in bad condition, but our officers and men are confident they will be able to make a general attack soon, and that Santiago will fall before them.

READY FOR ASSAULT.

Off Juncagua, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 30.—Over 15,000 American soldiers, including all the regular troops now operating in Cuba, and three volunteer regiments, supported by 4,000 Cubans under General Garcia, tonight within view of the Spanish entrenchments east of Santiago de Cuba, ready for a forward movement in the morning, which may lead immediately to a general assault upon the city.

The advance will be made by General Lawton's division, forming the right wing, and if the Spaniards show signs of retreating, or circumstances otherwise warrant it, his division, with General Kent's division, will double back in the advance and endeavor to drive the Spaniards before them, and enter the city. While the movement may not reach the city, it will be a purpose is to force the 5,000 men of General Lawton's command two miles further forward than they are now, take the little village of Caney and occupy the ridge overlooking the city and harbor, from which our artillery can be raised and the Spanish entrenchments in front of the city and upon the large body of Spanish soldiers holding them.

It is believed that at the same time

GERMANS KEEP OUT

Spanish Proposal in Philippines Respectfully Declined.

WILL NOT INTERFERE

ON ACCOUNT OF THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

Spanish Scheme Defeated By the Refusal of the German Admiral—Programme of Insurgents Approved By England and Japan, and Germany Raises No Objections.

Berlin, July 1.—The following dispatch has been received from Hongkong: "According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila, the Spanish governor general has made arrangements for a meeting with Admiral Driedrichs (commander in chief of the German naval forces in the far east), in order to propose in behalf of the Spanish government that Manila should be handed to the insurgents, who are to be a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Admiral Driedrichs, in view of the American blockade."

The Manila news, via Hongkong, referring to the action of Admiral Driedrichs, may be looked upon as being a semi-official note, as it was issued by the semi-official news agency here.

INSURGENT FEUDS.

Aguinaldo Places An Influential Leader Under Arrest.
Hongkong, July 1.—According to private letters from Cavite, dated June 27, the insurgents occupy the whole of Bulacan province. Occasional skirmishes occur. The insurgents captured the Spanish ship Bahal in Kayabao bay, while she was landing 500 troops. A stubborn fight occurred, in which the Spanish commander, a lieutenant colonel, was killed. The insurgents have captured the governor of Bulacan, together with his wife and children.

General Aguinaldo placed under arrest the rebel leader, General Andres Bono, for having revealed the fact that the steamer Pacific, recently seized by the Hongkong authorities, was laden with arms for the insurgents. San Diego appealed to Consul Williams and was liberated. He is now on board the Spanish ship Bahal in Kayabao bay, while she was landing 500 troops. A stubborn fight occurred, in which the Spanish commander, a lieutenant colonel, was killed. The insurgents have captured the governor of Bulacan, together with his wife and children.

EVERYTHING HARMONIOUS.

England and Japan Approve the Philippine Programme.

London, July 1.—A representative of General Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, who served with him during the last insurrection, and who is now in London, was interviewed in an interview, saying that before Aguinaldo left Hongkong he promised Rear Admiral Dewey (then commander of the United States fleet in the Philippines) that he would not allow the arrival of the American troops. Aguinaldo's representative adds that he has just received a dispatch from Cavite saying a republic has been proclaimed there by Aguinaldo under the protection of the United States, and approved by Great Britain and Japan.

Major General Shafter, the American representative, said that he has been to Berlin, where he saw the under secretary for foreign affairs, and that he has been to Germany, where he saw the existing import tariff would not be altered by a republic being established in the Philippines, and on the contrary, the tariff should be given to any other nation.

DISPATCH FROM DEWEY.

Has Not Committed the Government to Any Policy.

Washington, July 1.—While not devoid in his utterances, Admiral Dewey loses no opportunity to keep the navy department informed of the state of affairs in the Philippines. He has just reported that conditions are practically unchanged, but not recording the arrival of the American troops. He has some other matters of interest to communicate, but they were not of a character that could be properly made public. The admiral, however, has been particularly to avoid committing his government to any particular line of action, and to avoid anything that would embarrass General Merritt in framing the policy of the United States. He has no official pledges to the insurgent leader, although he has not hesitated to openly praise his good politics and his accomplishments.

FAITH IN AMERICANS.

Aguinaldo Expects Us to Redress Philippine Wrongs.

London, July 2.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: To a friend of United States Consul Wideman, who has been in the Philippines for some time, we have been told that the Americans have the greatest confidence in America's future. We trust the American people, confident that with their support, we shall be able to obtain and hold our full rights and shall be respected by all the European powers. The Americans are redressing Cuban wrongs and will be the same for the Philippines.

The relations between General Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey are perfectly amicable. Two German war vessels have gone to Manila to coal and may probably be used for some other purpose. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: The Cologne correspondent from Hongkong declares that General Aguinaldo, flushed with victory, insists upon absolute independence for the Philippines. Another report alleges that there is an agreement between the United States and Japan to prevent the interference of Russia and Germany in the Philippines.

TRANSPORTS ARE OVERDUE.

Dewey Disappointed By the Non-Arrival of Troops.

London, July 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated Tuesday, June 28 (via Hongkong), says: The non-arrival of the American troops has disappointed Admiral Dewey, but the Americans still count on celebrating the Fourth of July in Manila. It is reported Admiral von Driedrichs sent two cables away on learning that the Americans had not yet arrived. He expressed his regret that the Americans had not yet arrived, and that he would not be able to drive the insurgents

from their advanced positions, instead of calmly awaiting General Aguinaldo's onslaught. The attempt for a time looked as though it would be rewarded with success. The Spanish numbered 1,300. They made a determined attack on the insurgents at Malite. The latter met them with a well directed fire, but the Spanish were reinforced and the insurgents began to fall back. Thus encouraged, the Spaniards pressed forward, but at the critical moment the insurgents made a spirited rally and poured such a steady fire into the Spanish ranks that the latter were compelled to retreat, and failed to summon up courage to renew the attempt.

PLENTY OF CASH FOR BONDS

WAR ISSUE SUBSCRIBED FOUR TIMES OVER.

Small Subscriptions Alone Amount to Forty Millions—Syndicate Proposals Will Not Be Considered.

Washington, July 1.—Inquiries at the treasury department elicit the information that the total subscriptions for the bond issue of \$200,000,000 aggregate \$750,000,000.

Of this amount there have been received and absolutely accepted subscriptions for amounts of \$500 and less, \$400,000,000. Subscriptions in amounts of over \$500, subject to future allotment, \$250,000,000. A proposal for a round lot at a premium of 1 per cent, \$100,000,000. Two syndicate propositions for any part or all of the bonds offered, \$200,000,000 each, \$400,000,000.

These syndicate offers, and the offer for bonds at a premium are not in the regular form, although they came from entirely responsible sources, and no allotment will be made in either case. It is expected that the heavy subscriptions will increase in number with the beginning of the new month. Savings bank deposits will probably be regarded to a considerable amount, as the six months' interest period is July 1, and withdrawals now can be made by the depositors without sacrificing any interest.

UTAH RECRUITS IN CAMP.

Waited In the Hot Sun For Tents—Next Expedition.

San Francisco, July 1.—The steamer ship Acapulco, from Panama and way ports, arrived today. The Unatilla, from Puget Sound and British Columbia, also reached quarantine and the City of Panama is expected from Central America this evening. It is understood that the government will be taken by the government for transport purposes.

The City of Puebla and the Poru are rapidly being fitted up and the departure of the fourth fleet to Manila is expected to be set for July 10. The idea of sending each ship off as it is ready without waiting for a fleet, has not been favorably considered and the next expedition will be similar to those that have preceded it, although the term "fleet" is variable and may include anything from three to 15 vessels. Major General H. S. Otis has announced that he will remain in regard to his own departure. According to present indications he will not go until the final fleet sails through the Golden Gate.

LITIGATION COMES HIGH.

Fair Heirs Agreed to Pay to Legal Firms \$350,000 Each.

San Francisco, July 1.—Two contracts involving the payment of the largest individual fees for legal services ever paid in California have been filed for record in this city. The contracts in question are for the legal services of the late James G. Fair, daughter of the late James G. Fair, and the legal firms of Lloyd & Wood and Garber, Bishop & Wheeler.

The indentures call for the payment to each of the firms of 5 per cent of the portions of the ladies named of the estate of James G. Fair. This aggregates about \$350,000 to be paid each of the firms, provided the trust will be decided in favor of the claimant. The mysterious litigation is a contrary action, results, 5 per cent of the income of the property shall be paid to the attorneys for five years after the decree of distribution.

The trust will have been declared valid, the first proviso of the contract becomes operative. The percentage of the income, however, will be paid to the claimant, but this is unknown, but it is considerable.

EXCITEMENT AT LANDER.

Stage Coach, Driver and Passenger Mysteriously Disappear.

(Special to The Herald.)
Lander, Wyo., July 1.—The people of Lander are much stirred up over the disappearance of a stage coach and its driver, passenger and express, which were due here today at noon.

The coach was expected at the usual hour, but nothing was thought of it until late evening, when it was reported that the coach had left Lander yesterday afternoon, having a passenger and considerable amount of mail and express. The driver on the line who arrived at Lander this evening reported having not seen the coach, nor reached the first station out from Lander, a distance of only 10 miles. The road is a plain one and it would be impossible to lose it. The mysterious disappearance is causing great excitement, and searches will be sent out for it immediately.

JOSEPH LEITER'S LOSSES.

His Father Forced to Borrow Six or Seven Millions.

Chicago, July 1.—Levi Z. Leiter has completed negotiations with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company for a loan of \$5,000,000 for ten years, at 5 per cent. In completing the details of the loan, Mr. Leiter informed the agents of the Northwestern that he would require further advances of about \$1,000,000. The money will go toward the liquidation of the debt incurred by his son, Joseph Leiter, in wheat speculation.

PRESIDENT'S THIRD CALL.

Will Not Be Made For Two Weeks, at Least.

Washington, July 1.—It can be stated positively that the president does not contemplate issuing a third call for volunteers within the next two weeks at least, as present plans in all probability will preclude its issuance within a fortnight, if then.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

Desperate Battle at Santiago. Battle News at Washington. No German Interference.

Porto Rican Expedition. City Tax Rate Fixed. Local Politics. In Railway Circles. Wrangle in Senate.

Editorial. Supreme Court Opinions. The Mining Congress. Big Deal in Dexter. Condition of Trade. State News.

Financial and Commercial. Recruiting For Battery C. The Mothers' Congress. Ed X. Kirby Commits Suicide.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

The expedition against Porto Rico, consisting of 20,000 men, commanded by Admiral Brooke, will sail from Tampa within a week or ten days.

The war bonds have been subscribed four times over, the subscriptions for \$200 and less amounting to \$400,000,000. Admiral Driedrichs, in command of the German warships at Manila, refused to entertain a proposition from the Spanish governor general that a neutral power should take the control in the Philippines. It is asserted that the programme of the insurgents is approved by Great Britain and Japan, while Germany raises no serious objections.

General Aguinaldo placed under arrest the rebel leader, General Andres Bono, for having revealed the fact that the steamer Pacific, recently seized by the Hongkong authorities, was laden with arms for the insurgents. San Diego appealed to Consul Williams and was liberated. He is now on board the Spanish ship Bahal in Kayabao bay, while she was landing 500 troops. A stubborn fight occurred, in which the Spanish commander, a lieutenant colonel, was killed. The insurgents have captured the governor of Bulacan, together with his wife and children.

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General Is a Fighter and Has a Fighting Division.

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READY FOR ASSAULT.

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The advance will be made by General Lawton's division, forming the right wing, and if the Spaniards show signs of retreating, or circumstances otherwise warrant it, his division, with General Kent's division, will double back in the advance and endeavor to drive the Spaniards before them, and enter the city. While the movement may not reach the city, it will be a purpose is to force the 5,000 men of General Lawton's command two miles further forward than they are now, take the little village of Caney and occupy the ridge overlooking the city and harbor, from which our artillery can be raised and the Spanish entrenchments in front of the city and upon the large body of Spanish soldiers holding them.

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OFFICIALS HEAR

NEWS OF BATTLE

Interest and Anxiety at the Capital.

GREAT CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL SHAFER

Possibility of Evacuation and Retreat By the Spaniards.

Description of the Various Routes Over Which the Enemy Might Retreat—Hoped That Shafter Will Capture the 12,000 Spaniards at Santiago—Enemy May Fall Back to the Cristo Pass—Description of the Country.

Washington, July 1.—Just two months after the battle of Manila, and on the first day of the month, like that glorious engagement, began the first real battle of the war in this hemisphere. What the result will be was not known at the department's close. Never since the declaration of war has there been such a feeling of intense interest and anxiety manifested. The officials here are confident that they have in General Shafter a man who will win the war, and they have an unlimited confidence in his discretion, his bravery and his energy. The attack today, several days before the public mind expected the battle, is attributed to his energy as well as to his judgment, according to the press. The attack today, several days before the public mind expected the battle, is attributed to his energy as well as to his judgment, according to the press.

As the day wore along without bringing any news of the anxiety increased, and the question was in every one's mouth, "why did he not report?" Adjutant General Corbin's response was brief, but it was a good one. "He is waiting," and this was accepted as a likely and sound explanation.

On the whole this very absence of official news was a great advantage. A favorite indication, the reasoning being that this morning's engagement was a heavy skirmish, and that our army would learn the enemy's position and attack at his weak spot. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the signal came in one of our newspapers that the enemy was retreating.

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GENERAL SHAFER'S REPORT.

Washington, July 1.—Secretary Alger received the following dispatch from General Shafter, dated at 9:45 a. m.: "Camp at Savilla, Cuba, July 1.—Action now going on, but firing light and desultory. Begun on right, near Caney. Lawton's division, which is on the northeast part of town of Santiago. Will keep you fully advised of progress."

The secretary expressed confidence that our forces are well armed and in good position to give an account of themselves. General Shafter has artillery well placed. A dispatch was received from Colonel Allen, in charge of the signal station at Playa del Este, at 9:45 a. m. The time he sent the telegram eight Americans and nine Cubans had been wounded. The Spaniards were shelling the Americans as they advanced, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was bombarding the forts.

The dispatch was received by the